



# Text of Hanoi's Statement

TOKYO (AP).—The text of the statement issued by the North Vietnamese government on the peace negotiations with the United States:

Following years of a glorious resistance war of our armed forces and people in both zones, the United States had to stop in October 1968 the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and accept the holding of a four-party conference on Vietnam in Paris. That situation opened up prospects for restoring peace in Vietnam.

The Nixon administration chose, however, to embark on the path of "Vietnamization" of the war and negotiation from a position of strength. As a result, the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam dragged on, was intensified and expanded, and the Vietnamese peace negotiations could not make any progress.

Over the past four years, the valiant and undaunted Vietnamese people have stepped up their just struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and have recorded unprecedented victories, especially in the spring, thus inflicting a very important setback on the "Vietnamization" policy.

At the same time, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has constantly shown its serious attitude and good will in the search for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem on a basis guaranteeing the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

In full agreement with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has held private meetings with the U.S. government with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. But till September 1972, the negotiations on the Vietnam problem had remained without result.

## New Initiative

With a view to making the negotiations progress, at the private meeting on Oct. 8, 1972, the D.R.V.N. side took a new, extremely important initiative: it put forward a draft "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam," and proposed that the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and the government of the United States, with the concurrence of the government of the Republic of Vietnam, immediately agreed upon and sign this agreement to rapidly restore peace in Vietnam.

In that draft agreement, the D.R.V.N. side proposed a cessation of the war throughout Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, an end to all U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam, and the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

4) The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: the South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured; an administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the government of the Republic of Vietnam to organize the general elections, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, ensuring the democratic liberties of the South Vietnamese people, and forming an administration of national concord which shall have the task of promoting the South Vietnamese parties' implementation of the signed agreements and organizing general elections in South Vietnam within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

Thus the Vietnam problem will be settled in two stages in accordance with the oft-expressed desire of the American side: the first stage will include a cessation of the war in Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, a cessation of the U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam and an agreement on the principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; in the second stage, the two South Vietnamese parties will settle together the internal matters of South Vietnam. The D.R.V.N. side proposed that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States sign this agreement by mid-October, 1972.

## Issues Summarized

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1) The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

2) Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days, there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the



The New York Times

MEANWHILE—In Vietnam, the war goes on. Here, two soldiers use a shrine for cover Thursday as they fire at Communist troops in Phu Chanh, 11 miles from Saigon.

foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of pieces of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

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## On Reunification

5) The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6) There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

7) The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the U.S. side had agreed both on the full text of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" and on the schedule to be observed for the formal signing of the agreement on Oct. 31, 1972. Obviously, the two sides had agreed upon an agreement of extremely important significance, which meets the wishes of the peoples in Vietnam, the United States and the world.

But on Oct. 23, 1972, contrary to its pledges, the U.S. side again referred to difficulties in concluding the negotiations on continued resolution of new problems, and did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule. This behavior of the U.S. side has brought about a very serious situation which

threatens to jeopardize the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam."

## Pretext for Delay

The so-called difficulties in Saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the U.S. commitments, because it is public knowledge that the Saigon administration has been rigged up and fostered by the United States with the help of the United States, this administration is a tool for carrying out the "Vietnamization" policy and the neocolonialist policy of the United States in violation of the South Vietnamese people's national rights. It is an instrument for the United States to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The above shows that the Nixon administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and good will in order to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. All it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina. The Nixon administration must bear before the people of the United States and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the agreement and thus prolonging the war in Vietnam.

The two parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the agreement. On Oct. 8, 1972, at the proposal of the U.S. side, it was agreed that on Oct. 18, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. On Oct. 19, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 26, 1972 the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

9) This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

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On Oct. 21, 1972, the U.S. side proposed the following change to the schedule: on Oct. 21, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. On Oct. 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The date agreed upon is Oct. 31, 1972.

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The increased activity by both sides was announced after an announcement by Hanoi radio that the United States and North Vietnam have reached agreement on a peace settlement.

The Saigon command said shelling by the Communists included six 122-mm rockets fired near the Lai Khe base camp, 30 miles north of Saigon, which killed two persons and wounded nine. The command said one child was killed near Cu Chi, 14 miles northwest of Saigon, in an 11-round 122-mm rocket barrage.

In Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, 370 miles north of Saigon, police said they captured two teen-age girls carrying 15 hand grenades. Police said one girl tried to pull the pin of

one grenade when she saw her about to be captured.

Police said they also seized documents calling for increased Communist activity in Danang for a period running until 11 a.m. Saturday when, the documents said, a cease-fire was expected to be signed.

A grenade went off in a Da Nang intersection yesterday, killing four persons and wounding 35, police said. The Communists also initiated 21 shellings during the same period.

The U.S. command said the number of air strikes over North Vietnam jumped from 100 individual missions to 130 during the command's latest 24-hour reporting period. The spokesman said none of the reported strikes were north of the 20th parallel, 65 miles south of Hanoi.

In the hamlet of Binh Lam, 100 miles east of Saigon, Saigon spokesman said, Communists gathered the villagers together and told them not to leave because a critical period was coming soon—an apparent reference to an impending cease-fire.

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the Nixon administration's lack of good will and seriousness. It firmly demands that the U.S. government respond to its good will, keep its commitments, and sign on Oct. 31, 1972, the agreement whose text has been agreed upon with a view to ending the war, restoring peace in Vietnam, contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world, thus meeting the desire of the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peoples around the world.

Throughout the country, we want peace in independence and freedom. We are animating with good will. But the U.S. imperialists still nurture the design of conquering the southern part of our country, turning it into a new-type colony and a military base of the United States, and perpetrating the partition of our country. We had rather sacrifice everything than submit. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom!

For the independence and freedom of our fatherland, for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world, we are fighting and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Ours is a position of victory, of initiative, which is unceasingly improving. The position of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is one of defeat, passivity and decline.

More than ever, our countrymen and fighters throughout the country are enhancing their resolve to unite as one man, to brave all hardships and sacrifices, to do their utmost to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, to persist and step up the fight on the three fronts—military, political, cultural and diplomatic—until these objectives have been achieved to liberate the South to defend and build the Socialist North and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, and inflict a total defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

• Clarify "linguistic problems" concerning differences in the English and Vietnamese translations of the proposed treaty. Mr. Kissinger gave as an example that need to be settled that North Vietnamese realizes that the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord that will oversee the election procedure will be an administrative body and not a coalition government.

• Obtain agreement by Hanoi that the current Saigon government will sign the final agreement on the theory that the nation which has suffered the most should have the right to sign its own peace treaty.

• Settle "technical problems" concerning which parts of the 1954 Geneva accords will apply in the new agreement.

The nine-point formula, as broadcast by Hanoi, included a cease-fire in South Vietnam within 24 hours of signing the agreement; an end to U.S. bombing of North Vietnam; a pullout of all U.S. and allied troops from South Vietnam within 60 days plus return of all prisoners of war; "free and democratic" elections in South Vietnam under international supervision; re-unification of Vietnam and U.S. aid in rebuilding bomb-ravaged North Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger, who met for five days last week with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, said he was confident Mr. Thieu would accept the peace agreement despite his reluctance expressed in a televised speech Tuesday.

While Mr. Kissinger was cautious in flatly predicting an immediate end to the decades-long Vietnamese war, he said: "Peace is within reach in a matter of weeks or less." We believe that peace is at hand, we think that an agreement is in sight, which is just to all parties."

• Smallest Part'

He stressed that "what remains to be done is the smallest part of what has already been accomplished." They were basically linguistic and technical details, he said, but had to be settled before the United States and South Vietnam can sign the agreement.

Mr. Kissinger said the American presidential election had nothing to do with the timing of his announcement. If Hanoi had not announced the agreement first, he said, he would not have revealed it.

Going over the nine points, Mr. Kissinger expanded somewhat on each.

The Thieu government would remain in power in Saigon until a "National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord"—consisting of representatives of the Thieu regime, the Communists and neutralist forces—arranged for nationwide elections.

On the second point, Mr. Thieu said that the United States had not wanted to admit responsibility for Viet Cong captured by the Saigon government. Finally, said Mr. Thieu, Hanoi agreed that the prisoner exchange would take place over the 60-day period for withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

The compromise on arms replacement is spelled out in the declaration.

The declaration, which goes to great lengths to show how much Hanoi conceded, states that Hanoi agreed to the "two-stage" solution to the war that the United States had asked for repeatedly. The first stage is the end of fighting and agreement on how to set up elections, and the second stage is the agreement between the Viet Cong and Saigon on how to resolve internal South Vietnamese questions.

This approach was suggested by the United States in its May 8 proposals, which called for a cease-fire, prisoner exchange and U.S. withdrawal leaving the two groups in South Vietnam to work things out themselves. The Americans long rejected this because it left Mr. Thieu in power.

The declaration says that on Oct. 30, after the final two points on arms and prisoners had been resolved, President Nixon sent a message to North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong stating that the United States appreciated Hanoi's "goodwill" and that the agreement could be considered as finished.

However, one American soldier died from "hostile causes," and American wounded rose from four to 14 in the week ending last Saturday.

South Vietnamese combat deaths rose marginally from 576 to 580, and government wounded dropped by 344 to 4,075, South Vietnamese officials said.

The South Vietnamese command claimed there were 2,785 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed during the week, an increase of 1,083.

## Kissinger Says 'Peace Is at Hand'

(Continued from Page 1) to make a major effort to conclude the complex negotiations by that time, but had made it clear, he went on, that it obviously could not sign an agreement in which details remained to be ironed out.

Mr. Kissinger said there are six or seven concrete issues that are relatively less important than those that have already been settled.

• The need to insure against final military junctures in the pre-cease-fire period to gain territory and to protect against the "danger of lost life" and the possibility of a "massacre."

• Establish an international inspection commission in place at the time a cease-fire takes effect.

• Clarify the relation between the military situation in Cambodia and Laos to the cease-fire.

• Clarify "misapprehensions" that appeared in an interview given to *Newsweek* magazine last week by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. Mr. Kissinger provided no specifics on this point.

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**News Analysis****Kissinger's Comments Seal the Bargain With Hanoi**

By Max Frankel

WINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—In one of his first statements on the path to peace, the White House announced a veiled threat to end an unbreakable seal with Hanoi that had been broken before it is.

"It is at hand," Henry A. Kissinger could say "within or less" because, as he while Saigon's views are disrespectful hearing and exchanges with Hanoi clarification. "We cannot we will not fall over what aims to be accomplished."

House restraint by its intimate adviser, chief or emissary extraneous to nothing less an endorsement of the settlement as now published, without quarrel, by United States and North

**Terms Reaffirmed**

time when Hanoi obviously that it is being swindled pledge served to reiterate its undertakings that Mr. Kissinger offered earlier this month.

At a time when Saigon says that it is being swindled, Hanoi gave notice to Mr. Kissinger that nothing he can hope to prevent agreement and withdrawal.

earns in Hanoi obviously the timing of the presidential election on Nov. 7, when Mr. Nixon's final on Oct. 31, the North see were offering a clive week of peace headlines losing week of the campaign they were seeking assent that no objections in no second thoughtsington would offset that.

**Hanoi Distrust**

Mr. Kissinger, mired in negotiations with Mr. Thieu in last week, asked for the day in two weeks—and it would carry beyond the men in Hanoi had a decade of mistrust and the worst. They public draft agreement and of Washington delays, either to provoke a pre-reaffirmation of the act to create two weeks of embarrassing possible here.

no matter how much the house protests that the never gave the election a second chance, Hanoi never lost sight redemptions or the lessons gained with Washington ion eve four years ago. It succeeded in provoking pledge that the agreement and a new wave of trust and a new wave of on Mr. Thieu to acquiesce, was no mistaking Mr. Kissinger's double purpose once been forced into a public meeting. Just one more meet the North Vietnamese all his problems with him, he said. Those problems easily settled; he at anytime, anywhere, deserves sympathy for its misunderstanding" of his tactics, there will be no

the South Vietnamese, d mostly solace. They had hard and deserve to be

**U.S. Tells Thais It Will Adhere To Commitments**

BANGKOK, Oct. 26 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Leonard Unger has told Thai military leaders that the United States intends to remain a Pacific power and will adhere to its commitments to Thailand.

Mr. Unger made the statement in a speech prepared for the 22d anniversary celebration of the U.S.-Thai military agreement in Bangkok.

He said President Nixon's pledge that the United States will continue to support Thailand's efforts to maintain its independence and security still stood.

**Fighting Is Intense in Laos; Cease-Fire Lines Are at Stake**

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Current peace negotiations here and an announcement that the Nixon administration that an Indochina-wide cease-fire is probably soon have evidently had no effect on the war in Laos, which is being fought as bitterly as ever.

According to reports reaching military sources here, fighting is especially intense in the Plaines Jardins, north of Vientiane, and in and around the towns at the southern tip of Laos.

The American air war over Laos, mounted mostly from bases in Thailand and carriers of the Seventh Fleet, has never been reported in detail and American military spokesmen report merely that American aircraft are supporting government efforts here.

But in the clear blue skies now prevailing over Laos the frequent appearance of brilliant white vapor trails strung out in groups of three indicate the paths of B-52 heavy bombers which fly so high that they would otherwise be invisible.

It is assumed here that if a cease-fire goes into effect the lines between Pathet Lao and government positions will be defined by their relative positions at the time. It is considered a prime reason for the current strong government effort to retake the southern town of Savannakhet from North Vietnamese forces.

Gen. Vang Pao, a leader of the Meo tribes inhabiting northern Laos, adjoining North Vietnam, commands a force of several thousand men, including troops from Thailand. The Thai "volunteers" are fighting in Laos under arrangements made by the United States.

Facing Gen. Vang Pao's force,

Mrs. Hart to Hanoi

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Mrs. Jean Hart, the wife of Sen. Philip M. Hart, D-Mich., and two poets, Muriel Rukeyser and Denise Levertov, left tonight for Hanoi where they plan to deliver letters to prisoners of war and study North Vietnamese health care and schools.



Nguyen Van Thieu

**Thieu Silent On Reports Of Agreement**

(Continued from Page 1) to be signed in Paris today—there were indications of major changes in the situation.

As Mr. Kissinger emphasized, Mr. Thieu will be free to marshal his forces to wage that contest and will be limited only by "sovereign general principles." For instance, he noted, the Saigon government and the Viet Cong are pledged to "do their utmost" to settle internal matters within three months, not that they must do so within three months.

Indeed, the expectation here is that the division of authority, the restoration of government services and the creation of a new political system inside South Vietnam may take many months longer, and some questions may not be resolved for years. The situation is far more complex than that in Laos at the time of cease-fire there in 1962. The feelings run much deeper, the stakes are larger and rival forces are not nearly so neatly aligned in contiguous regions. And yet the rival Laotian princes never achieved anything better than events."

**Pressure Resisted**

The "events" other sources said, were the five-day visit to Saigon of Henry A. Kissinger and the subsequent speech by Mr. Thieu in which he reiterated his refusal to accept the arrangement he was apparently under pressure to agree to.

As the Hanoi radio said, the United States seems to have been forced to seek a delay in the signing of the agreement because of its "difficulties in Saigon."

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said this morning that he did not believe a cease-fire was likely before the U.S. election Nov. 7 because "so far arrangements between the concerned parties have not been completed." This was viewed as further confirmation that arrangements have been completed by the "concerned parties," except for South Vietnam, which had balked at accepting them.

Doubling the agreement some U.S. sources said that what puzzled them most was the failure to require withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the South.

Some sources here speculated that Hanoi's future military presence in the South might be the subject of a still-secret agreement.

**pt to Rely Soviet Aid**

(Continued from Page 1)

to supply Egypt parts and replacements existing Soviet weaponry.

diplomats said today Soviet Union has resumptions of this kind for the e since July, and is them up to avoid being f falling behind on its

idek, 55, was appointed star and commander-in-the armed forces after to foil an attempt to resident Sadat in May,

geily blocked his pre-

Li. Gen. Mohammed am moving an army earhead a coup against

Gen. Fawzi was later of high treason and

former commander-in-ied a great deal of among the armed until his resignation dered a pillar of the me.

recent interview, the president spoke admiringly the new generation, in an armed forces, whom ed as the "men trained adek."

dekk reportedly became clear in when it became clear at the Soviet Union

provide Egypt with ed aircraft, missile weapons it needed to major assault on Israel.

He announced that he ited Maj. Gen. Ahmed chief of intelligence, Gen. Sadek as war min-commander in chief of forces. Gen. Ismail

Premier Sadiq on trip to the Soviet

s here noted that Gen. not replaced by his staff. Gen. Sadek is believed to have died by the Russians.

**Says Nixon Acted Too Slowly****McGovern Backs U.S. Truce Bid**

IOWA CITY, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Sen. George McGovern today hailed the news that peace is apparently near in Vietnam, and bitterly attacked President Nixon for not ending the war years ago.

The Democratic candidate for president received one of the biggest ovations of his campaign from nearly 15,000 students here at the University of Iowa in his first public appearance since the Hanoi and Washington announcements that the two countries are on the verge of a peace agreement.

Sen. McGovern said of the announcement: "Peace is very near and whatever their motives, the administration can bring off a settlement of this war, they will have my full support in any effort that can lead to peace."

While political observers generally believed that news of impending peace would undermine Sen. McGovern's chances of election, the candidate himself contended it could help him. He said the American people would see that the terms now accepted by President Nixon could have been obtained years ago.

Sen. McGovern told the students the question that haunted him was: "Why Mr. Nixon didn't take another four years to put an end to this tragic war?"

In Columbia, S.C., today, Democratic vice-presidential candidate Senator Shriver said the announcements of imminent peace were "an election maneuver."

"The United States will realize that this had been done as an

election maneuver," he said at a press conference. "Anyone can see this effort now is part of the election."

He repeated his statement that the peace agreement would be a "triumph" for Sen. McGovern and said the terms Nixon administration can get now are no better than those they could have achieved on coming into office.

Earlier, Sen. McGovern, speaking to reporters, expressed concern at the North Vietnamese statement that the United States, having reached an agreement to end the war, had reported problems with South Vietnam and had twice postponed signing the pact.

Sen. McGovern said: "I hope that is not true that our government is blocking the settlement."

He also said he hoped the U.S. government was not permitting South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to block a settlement.

Sen. McGovern has contended that even if the war is ended before the presidential election, it should not bring a new upsurge of support for President Nixon.

A Gallup Poll published today showed that President Nixon had gained the support of 58 percent of registered voters against 36 percent for Sen. McGovern. This represented a gain of 6 percent for the Democratic candidate since late August.

**Sabotage Charge**

Last night in Detroit, Sen. McGovern accused President Nixon of betraying public trust and letting down the moral standards of the United States.

**Democrats Call It Belated**

**Peace Reports Are Welcomed By Both Parties in Congress**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Democrats and Republicans in Congress universally welcomed today the prospect of a U.S.-North Vietnam peace agreement.

Democrats took the line that peace might have been achieved earlier, but if it comes on the eve of the election and helps President Nixon, so be it.

Republicans joined in urging that the United States not let President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam stand in the way of an opportunity for a cease-fire, the return of American prisoners and a U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said he was "hopeful that we can get an agreement which will provide for the release and return of prisoners of war, an accounting of the missing in action, a dependable cease-fire and a provision of settlement on an international basis of the whole Southeast Asia problem."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said a cease-fire would be "a triumph for the President. But I hope we won't allow President Thieu to veto it."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the Senate majority leader, said: "It looks like at long last there may be some light at the end of the tunnel."

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, saying that he first urged a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war in February, 1965, added: "If it is now to be reached at a highly opportune time for President Nixon, I can only say that I hold peace more dear than politics."

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said the North Vietnamese have made major concessions to achieve a peace settlement that is "eminently fair" and "should have our support."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., also saw significant North Vietnamese concessions and said he hopes "that we will not delay or kill this peace opportunity by demanding further negotiations."

**Other comments:**

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash.—"I can only hope there is an imminent agreement that involves an immediate cease-fire and release of prisoners of war."

Sen. Hiram I. Fong, R-Hawaii—

"Our constant pressure on North Vietnam evidently has paid off."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.—"I believe this new information validates President Nixon's design for ending the war."

Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn.—"This would indicate that the President's proposals of January have finally been agreed to by the North Vietnamese."

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga.—"I hope we'll never again get involved in a war with any-

peas."

**The before clearing customs problem.**

We've installed an automatic luggage conveyor system which ties into each gate. By the time you get off the plane and get to the luggage claim area, your baggage should be there.

In the luggage claim area, we've got 12 luggage race-tracks—more than the International Arrivals Building—more than any other airline terminal has.

Which means lines (if there are any) will be shorter than any others.

**The after clearing customs problem.**

It's called walking.

At the new Pan Am terminal, once you've cleared customs you will only have to walk 30 feet to a special exit for taxis and private cars.

And you'll be on your way within 15 minutes after leaving your plane.

**3-Second Quake Rumbles Through Northern Italy**

ROME, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A three-second tremor rumbled across all Italy north of Rome late last night, creating some panic.

In several Tuscan cities, drivers rushed to the countryside and in Florence, some cinemas shut abruptly.

The only reported casualty was a woman in Carrara who fell downstairs and broke a leg in hurrying out of her house.

Florence observatory said the epicenter of the tremor was between Lucca and Pisa, where the Leaning Tower was not affected.

In Switzerland, the tremor shook furnaces and made lamps swing, according to reports in Zurich.

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**Aviation Pioneer****Igor I. Sikorsky Dies at 83; Built First Practical 'Copter**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Igor Sikorsky, 83, the legendary aviation pioneer who developed the world's first practical helicopter, died today of a heart attack in his home in Easton, Conn.

Until recently he had visited his office several times a week in the Sikorsky plant in nearby Stratford.

**Making a Dream Come True**

The craft was spindly, a seeming grab-bag of steel tubing, gears and drive belts topped by a single three-blade rotor and a two-blade rotor at its tail. Into its open cockpit climbed 50-year-old Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky, dapperly clad in a black overcoat and a haughty bowler. He started the 75-horsepower engine, pulled on the pitch control and jolted the plane off the ground until it hung clear for 100 seconds.

The date was Sept. 14, 1939, the place was Stratford, Conn., and the occasion was the first flight of the VS-300, a helicopter that its designer had been dreaming about since he was a boy in imperial Russia. It was the prototype, moreover, of thousands of such craft, many of them highly sophisticated, that were

to be produced by the Sikorsky plant before his death.

"I constructed the helicopter without knowing how to build it, but knowing one thing firmly—that I would have to build it and pilot it," Mr. Sikorsky said in a recent interview.

The helicopter was not Mr. Sikorsky's invention—various vertical-lift planes had been put together before 1939 but the first to be exploited and the first with a single rotor. But Mr. Sikorsky's craft was the first totally practical one. In the early 1930s, he had filed patents that embody its basic principles. Previous helicopter builders had not followed through, whereas Mr. Sikorsky had the wit to realize that his plane had a commercial future.

"A flying machine offering reasonable speed and which would be controllable and safe, also combining take-off and landing ability in a small area, would be of great value and would be unquestionably in considerable demand," he had written in 1930.

In developing the VS-300, Mr. Sikorsky served as the creative spirit.

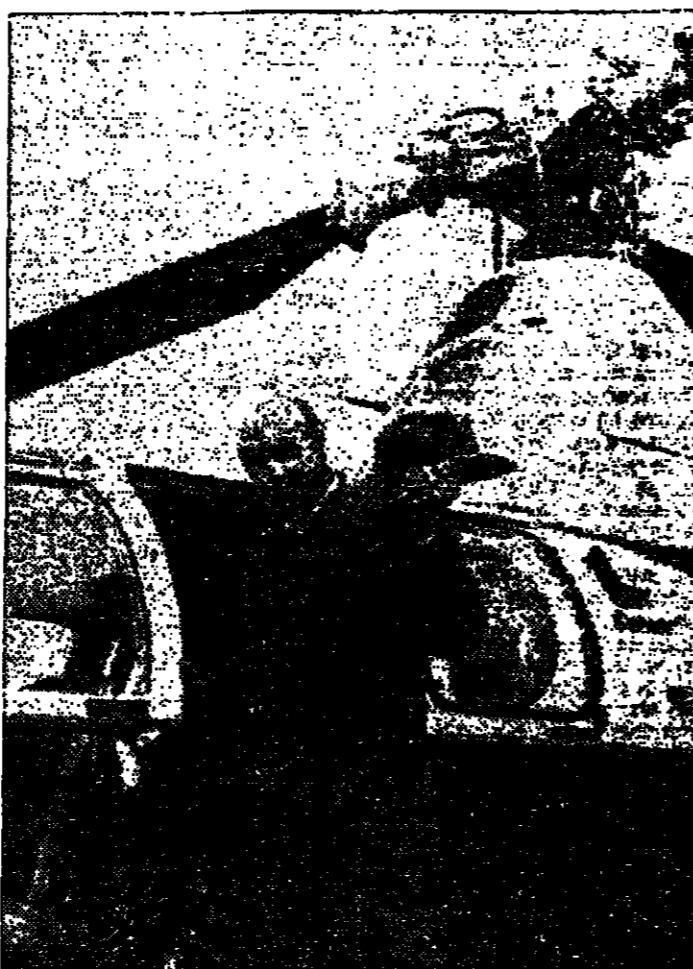
Of Mr. Sikorsky's three main aviation achievements—the building of a multiple-engine airplane, the creation of the flying boat, and the helicopter—he considered the latter his most important because of its civilian potentialities. "The helicopter can be the servant of humanity," he said on his 83d birthday, omitting deliberately its military role, which had been demonstrated in Korea and Indo-China.

**Verne and Leonardo**

The notion of a helicopter occurred to Mr. Sikorsky as a lad in Russia, when he read the science-fiction novels of Jules Verne in translation. It caught his fancy that Verne had conceived of an aircraft that could rise straight up off the ground, and only later did he realize that the "flying screw" had also been suggested by Leonardo da Vinci.

Although he lacked mechanical knowledge, young Igor tried to make a toy helicopter out of sticks and rubber bands, he recalled in later years. "I thought the machine should be like a fly or an insect that could dart in any direction at an instant's notice."

Later on, he said, he made two larger models, neither operationally successful, and he put his helicopter dream aside until the 1930s. Meantime, he had established a world reputation as an aviation wizard with a multi-engine plane, a bomber version of which was used by the Russians in World War I, and with the

Associated Press  
Igor I. Sikorsky, a 1955 photo.**Obituaries****Norman Norell, 72, the Dean Of U.S. Fashion Designers**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Norman Norell, 72, the dean of American fashion designers, died here yesterday. He never regained consciousness after suffering a stroke Oct. 15, the day before he was honored by a retrospective showing of his designs for the last 50 years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A man of legendary modesty, he led a quiet life, rarely mingling with the very rich women who wore his clothes or engaging in the social whirl.

He was widely acclaimed for the perfection of his tailoring, the honesty of his designs and the cachet he brought the rest of his colleagues on Seventh Avenue by making clothes that were considered the equal of Paris' fashions.

He came to fame with his first wholesale collection, in 1941. The American fashion industry, long dependent on Paris for ideas, was cut off from its source by World War II. With the success of the company, other American designers were encouraged to do original work.

**Widely Copied**  
Norell clothes were widely copied by other manufacturers and the women who wore the originals rarely parted with them. One reason they kept them was sentimental: they felt they looked well in them. Another was practical: they lasted.

"I wore an 11-year-old Norell dress to the symphony the other night, and everybody thought it was new," said Mrs. Sidney Goodman of Minneapolis recently. Many Norell fans could make that statement.

Mr. Norell designed quite a number of spectacular fashions, but when asked what he thought his major contribution was, he said, "necklines." He explained that when he first began designing in the 1920s, the trick for a designer was to devise a new neckline.

"I hated fuzzy necklines," he explained.

"I always thought they made women look older. So I made a simple, round neckline. I believe it did change the look of clothes."

**Especially in Sequins**

He was known equally for his superbly tailored coats and suits and for his dramatic evening clothes, especially the sequined ones. His sequined dresses sold for about \$4,000; his coats and suits from \$1,800 to \$2,100, and it was possible to buy a simple jersey dress for \$500. These were his best sellers, changing very little over the years.

The twice-yearly showings of his collection used to be black-tie events, held at 9 p.m. in his showroom on Seventh Avenue. But recently he presented his clothes in the afternoon in reaction to changing attitudes towards fashion.

"Fashion is getting to be less important, far less important," he said recently. "It's getting to the place where it should be."

In his collection he valued workmanship highly, and once said there was no problem in

**Yemens Talks Delayed**

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A meeting scheduled to take place here today between the premiers of North and South Yemen, during which they were to discuss a draft proposal for unity, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Sikorsky, a stocky mus-

cular man, was a gentle, charming, courtly person whose inner core was characterized by persistence. He appeared to be pliant, but in truth was difficult to budge once an idea or a project possessed him. Even when he was retired as a corporate official and chief engineer in the late 1950s, he stayed on as a consulting engineer and insisted on keeping regular office hours well into his 80s. He seemed to have as much influence as a consultant as he ever had as an active executive.

Also inside the dapperly tailored inventor lay the mind of a mystic, which he made manifest in two books—"The Message of the Lord's Prayer" and "The Invisible Encounter"—and several pamphlets, including one titled "The Evolution of the Soul."

His thesis was that "the marvelous order of the universe" could have but one cause, "a supreme intelligence." He believed in a final destiny for man and a higher order of existence.

ALDEN WHITMAN.

The youth's first hobbies were electricity and chemistry. His education was detoured, however, by three years in the naval academy in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), from which he resigned in 1906 to study engineering. In Germany in the summer of 1908, he read his first account of a Wright brothers flight, and "began my first steady work in aeronautics."

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Norman Norell

for intelligence. He retired in 1951, during the Korean war.

Doyle E. Carlton

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—Doyle Elam Carlton, 85, governor of Florida from 1929 to 1933, died here yesterday. Mr. Carlton, a Democrat, made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate in 1938.

Uffa Fox

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Uffa Fox, 74, one of Britain's leading yacht designers and a close friend of Prince Philip, died today.

Gen. Willoughby was responsible for the defense of southern Bataan in the Philippines before World War II, and was evacuated to Australia in 1942 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the Japanese overran the islands. He was based in Australia until U.S. forces recaptured the Japanese-held western Pacific.

After the war, Gen. Willoughby served with Gen. MacArthur in Japan as assistant chief of staff

to the government of the French Order of Merit for his research and invention.

He owned a boat-building company in his birthplace of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The package is built.

Mr. Heath's proposal for a peg of £2 weekly, amount to cover "seeds caused by special pay rates return for a 5 percent on price boosts for 12 months.

Informal sources predict the Downing Street talks go to midnight or after. Heath was reported to be minded to reach some sort of a pay deal before the discussions.

**Heath Keeps Price-Wage Talks Going**

Union, Industry Set In Overtime Session

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Bett). Top British negotiators met in overtime session tonight in inflation talks. Meanwhile was a threat of power in the next few weeks.

Prime Minister Edward Heath in what were described as "sug" discussions, met late industry and unions at his Downing Street residence. The unions are seeking agreed a voluntary prices and pay to stem inflation.

The prime minister paid a banquet given by visiting German President Gustav Heinemann tonight to conclude talks.

The meeting was possibly the last hope of a voluntary pact on prices curve to come into effect.

Pound at New York

On London exchange, the pound at one point to a new low of \$1.347 going fractionally higher. The low rate reflected news over a possible strike Downing Street.

There was further news after a warning from union leader Frank Channon that a power shutdown next because of a pay dispute.

Britain's four power units expected to issue a joint statement.

The four power unions that their demands for increases are being held by the government tries to agreement of a new package for fighting inflation.

The package is built. Mr. Heath's proposal for a peg of £2 weekly, amount to cover "seeds caused by special pay rates return for a 5 percent on price boosts for 12 months.

Informal sources predict the Downing Street talks go to midnight or after. Heath was reported to be minded to reach some sort of a pay deal before the discussions.

**British Claw Capture of IRA Leader**

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (UPI). British troops claimed today they have captured a high-ranking officer of the illegal Republican Army.

The army identified J. Michael Andreatti, a leader IRA's extremist Provisionals.

Mr. Fox ran when a patrol spotted him in the Catholic Falls Road area capital. He was cornered.

In another Belfast district young aged 15 and 17 were killed and feathered, one IRA's routine punishments fenders against its code two boys were given treatment.

Office Bombed

In Londonderry, a terrorist wrecked a lawyer's office, broke the windows of a home next door. The took a three-minute wait no one was injured.

William Craig, who would "shoot to kill" in Ireland's Catholic community, won a vote of confidence as leader of the Vanguard Movement.

The movement, which following of 200,000, endures vow of violence at a meeting night, Mr. Craig, who failed to bed because of a ailment, did not attend.

Following a demonstration of the importance he attached to trade, Mr. Andreatti formally inaugurated an office of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce during his Moscow stay. The Italian state-owned oil and gas company, ENI, also maintains a permanent office in the Soviet capital.

Crude oil is one of the principal Soviet exports to Italy, at the rate of about 10 million tons a year. By the middle 1970s, natural gas is also expected to move to Italy from newly developed fields in northwest Siberia.

In addition, Italy imports some Soviet coal, scrap metal and timber, supplying mainly machinery and industrial equipment in return.

**Queen Installs Heinemann in Order of Bath**

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 26.—President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany was installed formally today as a member of the Order of the Bath at a service attended by Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster Abbey.

The queen, as the sovereign of the order, conferred the distinction on Mr. Heinemann when he arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday for a four-day state visit.

Today, the queen presented Mr. Heinemann with the civil badge: an oval circlet with the motto: Ich Dien (I serve) and within this the emblems of the rose, thistle, shamrock, scepter and three crowns. The ribbon is red.

The presentation followed two days of ceremonial functions and speeches in which both sides stressed the growing cordiality in relations between Britain and West Germany and the hope for continued partnership in an expanding Europe.

Many members of the banded in a similar letter day to the Office of Visa Foreign Registration, which exit visas. The letter read that some of the 53 had been trying for more than two years to obtain exit visas either repeatedly or given no answer.

We will stay here if are received," said Victor

man, who was a special spondent for the prestigious Gazette before applying for exit visa.

Mr. Perlman, 43, said phone that the Jews were in the reception office party Central Committee downtown Moscow.

The group included such as computer specialist Mir Shapak, electronics e. Viktor Polyski, chemical e. David S. Abel and an

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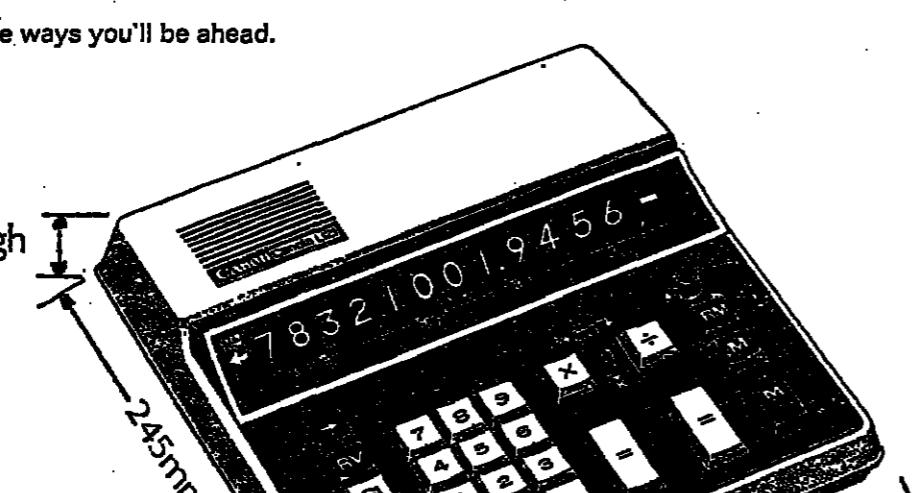
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## 5th Radio Campaign Speech

## Nixon Defends Stands on Aid To Nonpublic Schools, Busing

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—President Nixon, in his fifth radio campaign speech yesterday, stated his support for federal aid to nonpublic schools and his position to court-ordered busing and promised to press for legislation to implement both policies. In his 15-minute address, broadcast live from the White House, the President said that he was "irrevocably committed."

## Mellon Heir Named as Big Nixon Donor

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (W.P.)—A large part of the money—\$1 million—that went into President Nixon's re-election drive since April 7 came from Pittsburgh millionaire Richard Mellon Scaife.

Mr. Scaife acknowledged Tuesday night that before the April 7 voting date, he made out \$300 postate checks in behalf of Mr. Nixon's re-election. Each of the checks was for \$3,000.

His total contribution for Mr. Nixon's re-election drive so far is \$900,000.

I've also made other contributions to House and Senate races around the country . . . They are probably another \$60,000 to \$100,000."

Mr. Scaife is a principal heir of the vast Mellon fortune of Pittsburgh, and, as one friend described that fortune Tuesday night, it "makes the Rockefellers look poor."

## Other Campaigns

Mr. Scaife said that he also contributed heavily to Mr. Nixon's campaign in 1968, to Barry Goldwater's campaign in 1964, and "to congressional and senatorial campaigns in '66 and '70 and so on."

Mr. Scaife heatedly denied a report that his contribution was used at getting him named ambassador to Great Britain. "He's not one shred of truth that," he said. "I have sought favor and I seek none, and I have none."

He said that he had not discussed any ambassadorship with anybody in the Committee to Elect the President, nobody on the White House staff, nobody met with the federal government in Washington, not even a fundraiser.

People keep asking me, 'Don't you want to be ambassador here there?' And the answer is 'No, no not . . . There is no quid quo."

Mr. Scaife, 40, said that the reason that such check was made to a separate committee was that he would not have to pay gift taxes. This is standard practice for large contributors to political parties.

He said that, to his recollection, 1,300 committees to which he sent his contributions were based in Washington.

## aird Reviews ALT for NATO

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird briefed the North Atlantic Council today on the effects of the recent U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreements on the defense of Western Europe.

Mr. Laird spoke to the NATO Senior Planning Group, which had a two day meeting here. Details of his remarks were kept secret. But sources close to the meeting said that they focused on how the SALT agreements could affect guidelines for use of battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe.

## Coalition Wins Seat in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—In coalition government of Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens easily avived a motion of no-confidence offered by the opposition today. The motion was defeated by votes to 66 with four abstentions.

The opposition—the Rightist Flemish and French and Flemish Federalist parties—offered the motion to try to exploit differences between the wing of Social Christians and socialists over social and fiscal policies.

The leaders of the Social Christians and Socialists met today after a first step toward restoring a united front.

## Party Meets

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Yugoslav Communist party met today, the news agency T.A.R.K. reported. The plenum is to consider a presidium report on main tasks of ideological work following the 14th party congress.

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**REMEMBERING**—Mrs. Eunice Shriver, sister of late President John F. Kennedy and wife of Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, kneels in prayer during visit to Kennedy Memorial in Dallas Wednesday. It was first time a blood relative of President Kennedy had visited the memorial, erected short distance from spot where he was killed almost nine years ago.

## California Businessman Says He Acted as GOP 'Saboteur'

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A young California businessman said yesterday that he had been recruited and paid by Donald H. Segretti to sabotage Democratic political rallies and gather intelligence from the party's campaign headquarters.

He said that he did not know his name to be used because he was afraid of legal repercussions.

"Where I hope to go in life, my philosophy fits in better with my way of thinking."

The White House has insisted that it does not "condone" political sabotage and that all reports of a widespread campaign to disrupt and harass Democratic candidates are based on "hearsay."

But the agent interviewed by The New York Times has provided one of the strongest and most detailed accounts to date of what the alleged campaign of disruption involved and how it worked.

The agent, who is in his early 30s, is engaged in a business in the Los Angeles area. He said that he has known Mr. Segretti since their days together at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Segretti has been identified in news reports as a key operative in a national campaign of sabotage against the Democratic. Several publications have linked Mr. Segretti to Dwight L. Chapin, a close aide to President Nixon who is one of Mr. Segretti's oldest friends.

## Workers Stage Demonstrations In French Cities

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A national "day of action" called by France's two biggest labor unions hit private industry and some public services today as tens of thousands of workers staged demonstrations throughout the country.

The action day was called by the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail and the leftist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail to back demands for a minimum monthly wage of 1,000 francs and for re-

About 20,000 chanting demonstrators marched through Paris in drizzling rain behind green and red banners.

Similar demonstrations took place in Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Lille.

The day of action was one of a series of moves by the unions, which are preparing for wage cuts this winter.

Workers in nationalized industries are due to strike next month.

They passed all the requirements, an FBI spokesman said of Susan Lynn Riley, 25, a former Marine Lieutenant, and Joann Pierie, 31, a former nun. Six more women are still training and more than 60 others have applied to agents since acting director L. Patrick Gray III relaxed the bureau's all-male policy on May 12.

## Soviet Broadcaster Held Up in N.Y. City

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Soviet broadcaster Valentin Zorin was robbed at gunpoint by three men in New York City's Central Park at 11:45 a.m. yesterday.

Police said Mr. Zorin was walking in the park when the men, one of whom was armed, held him up and "relieved him of \$164 in cash." The city's park administrator, August Heckscher, issued an apology condemning the robbery as "a most unfortunate incident" and "an isolated case."

An estimated 6.5 million tons of salt are dumped into the Rhine every year, about one-third of it by the French-owned potassium mines in Alsace.

## Five Nations to Limit Rhine Salt Dumping

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Rhine states today agreed to halve the amount of salt which French potassium mines in Alsace are permitted to dump in the river.

The agreement was reached after hard bargaining at the end of a two-day ministerial conference here of the Rhine nations—the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

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## With Broad Powers to Rule South Korea

## Park Proposes Presidency for Life

SEOUL, Friday, Oct. 27 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park formally proposed today sweeping constitutional amendments that would pave the way for him to remain in power for life through indirect elections.

The proposed constitution, which has to be approved by a national referendum next month, does not provide for any limitations on the number of terms a president may serve. Under the existing constitution, which was suspended by Mr. Park on Oct. 17 when he proclaimed martial law, he may not seek another term when his current, third four-year term expires in 1975.

The proposed revisions would change presidential terms to six years, beginning with the promulgation of the new constitution. Presidents would be elected by a "National Conference for Unification" consisting of between 2,000 and 5,000 delegates to be chosen by popular vote in small administrative units throughout the country.

The powers of the president would be greatly strengthened under the proposed constitution. He would have the authority to appoint one third of the unicameral legislature—the National Assembly—after obtaining approval of the National Conference.

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He may dissolve the National Assembly and take "emergency measures" to temporarily restrict civil liberties and the authority of the administration and the courts when he deems such actions specifically made one of the duties of the president.

The National Conference for Unification would decide on major policies. Its members, who would serve six-year terms, would not be permitted to join any political parties or to become legislators.

No Deal on Families SEOUL, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—South Korean Red Cross negotiators returned from Pyongyang today after failing to narrow differences with North Korea over how to trace divided families to arrange for their eventual return.

Chief Delegate Lee Bum Suk said, "In the course of substantive discussions, we came to realize the extent of difference in our views. This was the achievement of the talks this time," he said.

The only consolation for the South Koreans came at a farewell dinner last night, when North



Chung Hee Park

Korean Deputy Premier Pai Sung Chul assured them that the differences could be overcome.

About 10 million Koreans belong to families divided by the 38th parallel separating North and South.

## NATO Official's Step Angers Colleagues

## Luns Cuts Party Ties Before Dutch Vote

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).

—The NATO secretary-general, Joseph M.A.R. Luns, said today he had decided to resign from the Dutch Catholic People's party.

Catholic party sources said the decision had come as a "bombshell."

While they understood his reasoning for withdrawing from the party, they considered his timing, six weeks before general elections on Nov. 29, to be "unfortunate."

Mr. Luns is regarded as a strong attractor of votes for the Catholic People's party.

The newspaper De Volkskrant reported today that the 25 guilders (about \$7) that Mr. Luns contributed to his election campaign fund as a

"parting gift" had been returned

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## Pressure by Publicity

In the past, a public summary of hitherto secret negotiations for peace in Vietnam has usually meant the negotiations have failed. This time, the Hanoi revelations seem intended to make them succeed—or at least to place the onus for failure upon the United States.

The major breakthrough, somewhere along the line, appears to have been the acceptance by the North Vietnamese of a cease-fire before even an interim political settlement. This has been proposed publicly by President Nixon as long ago as April. And the present hitch seems to stem from President Thieu's unwillingness to accept a cease-fire in place—that is, a de facto recognition of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese occupation of substantial portions of South Vietnam.

Hanoi derides this resistance by Saigon, as something that the United States could overcome with a word. The United States has, it is reported, been pointing out to Thieu that his man—an army ought to be sufficient to protect his regime against military attack during the cease-fire. But the hard fact remains that Thieu does have about one million armed men at his command, and however they might be weakened in the long run (and it would not be a very long run) by an American refusal to supply support from the air and in material, for the short run the ARVN could make it very unpleasant for Americans in their territory. Moreover, Saigon has said openly that it would not abide by agreements reached be-

tween Washington and Hanoi without the consent of the South Vietnamese government.

Hanoi knows this as well as Washington. But it suits the purpose of the North Vietnamese to ignore it, and to insist that the Americans sign an accord on the cease-fire by the end of the month. That this would be very popular in the United States, and very useful to Mr. Nixon's campaign for the presidency, goes without saying. But would it work? Or would it mean chaos for what is left of American men, arms and institutions in South Vietnam?

The aim of the Nixon administration, then, would seem to be the acceptance, willingly or unwillingly, by President Thieu of roughly the present program for the cease-fire. To be sure, the maintenance of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bastions in his country could make things very complicated for Thieu, especially in the inevitably relaxed situation which would follow an end to open warfare. But it is doubtful whether anything better can be achieved, and more than doubtful whether the United States could continue to back him against its own interest in a speedy withdrawal.

The terms released by Hanoi represent the first genuine compromise since the negotiations began in Paris so long ago. If Hanoi's pressure by publicity represents a deviation from the agreed techniques of secret talks, it is not the first of its kind by either side. And this time it may accomplish something constructive.

## Mrs. Gandhi's Scapegoat

A cartoon in the influential Indian Express recently showed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receiving a report from her party president, S.D. Sharma, who tells her: "This week's CIA activities include four price-rise demonstrations, seven buses hijacked by students, plus one cyclone in Orissa."

Indian officials haven't actually accused the American intelligence agency of instigating India's chronically bad weather—so far. But Mrs. Gandhi and her aides have raised a storm in India in recent weeks, trying to pin blame on the CIA for a host of other troubles, including widespread rioting precipitated by sharply rising prices, unemployment and the government's failure to make good on its promise to ease poverty and social injustice.

Challenged to document her charges against American agents, Mrs. Gandhi

haughtily replied: "Everyone knows that the CIA has been active in India and there is no question of proving it."

The Indian government no doubt has reason to be concerned about foreign intelligence activity within India's borders—Soviet as well as American. Mrs. Gandhi has good cause to be impatient with an American government that continues to "tilt" toward Pakistan ten months after the Indian-Pakistani war.

However, leveling unsubstantiated accusations against the CIA for instigating incidents that are clearly rooted in domestic problems will not help solve India's difficulties. Mrs. Gandhi's diversionary charges only serve to undermine her government's credibility with perceptive Indians and with friends of India in the United States and who seek to restore the old warm ties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Kashmir Deadlock

A persisting deadlock in negotiations between Indian and Pakistani officials on a future dividing line in Kashmir dims hope for an urgently needed larger peace settlement on the Indian subcontinent.

Final demarcation of the 500-mile "line of control" in the disputed Himalayan state would clear the way for implementation of last July's Simla accord between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Bhutto. This would mean the withdrawal of Indian troops from more than 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory, allowing the return of one million refugees, and the withdrawal of Pakistani troops from a much smaller area of India.

Also undecided is the fate of 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in India, a burning issue in Pakistan especially in view of two incidents this month in which fourteen prisoners were reportedly killed by Indian guards.

Settlement of the Kashmir question should make India more amenable to an agreement for the return of the prisoners; but the issue

is complicated by insistence of Bangladesh that all prisoners be held until it is recognized by Pakistan and that some prisoners face war crimes trials.

It would do no harm and it might do much good now for Sheikh Mujib of Bangladesh to accept President Bhutto's long-standing offer of direct talks—a form of tacit recognition that should not be lightly dismissed—and to signal some moderation in his announced plans for war crimes trials. Mr. Bhutto, whose domestic position has been strengthened by recent agreement on the outline of a new constitution, could show his good faith by withdrawing Pakistan's opposition to the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

Acute economic and social problems, which have provoked civil disturbances in all three subcontinental nations in recent weeks, make peace an urgent necessity which no leader can responsibly obstruct.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Exploiting Diplomatic Immunity

At Schiphol Airport, where Dutch officials seized bombs and weapons in suitcases of an Algerian diplomat, a revealing but disturbing light has been thrown on the problem which has long baffled Interpol, governments, airlines and the United Nations: "Whence do skyjackers, letter-bombers and other 'freedom fighters' get their logistical support? What, as it were, is their worldwide Ho Chi Minh trail? It is all done by diplomatic messengers exploiting their immunities and privileges to pass through all checks and barriers as by a charm, with the instruments of murder and mutilation in their appropriately voluminous and weighty baggage."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1897

SPAIN—The troops concentrated at Santander for embarkation for Cuba on November 5, mutinied yesterday. With some difficulty the mutineers were induced to return to duty. The men, however, are still heard to mutter in secret that when the day of embarkation comes they will resist. Mild measures are being tried with the men but should mutiny again break out, rigorous severity will be used. Socialists are believed to have fomented the outbreak.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1922

ROME—The Cabinet fell at nine o'clock last night after a meeting urgently called by Premier Facto, after receiving an ultimatum from the Fascisti, threatening the mobilization of the Fascist squadrons in Italy, unless their demands for immediate participation in the government were complied with. A new Cabinet is expected to be formed soon, but the threat of a coup d'état by the Fascisti was clearly foreshadowed by their leader, Benito Mussolini, in his last speech.



## Hanoi and the Cuban Specter

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Historians may eventually decide the most significant aspect of the Indo-China war was that it never produced a superpower confrontation resembling the nuclear showdown over Cuba just ten years ago.

It may be arguable that what occurred in the Caribbean at the end of October, 1962, had a profound if indirect influence on what was to happen in Vietnam during the subsequent decade.

Looking back on events that led Khrushchev to the Cuban gamble, it is now possible to discern his growing overconfidence.

After having met Kennedy in Vienna, he told me the American President impressed him as being unable to face up to the Berlin crisis then festering.

"Kennedy was too young," he said (Sept. 2, 1961). "He lacks the authority and prestige to settle the issue correctly. He is afraid to take up that position and that is why he has introduced mobilization measures." Khrushchev gave two clues to his possible behavior, although I was not sure enough to realize this.

Khrushchev probably didn't then contemplate the possibility that 13 months later he would be dispatched missiles and nuclear warheads secretly to Cuba. SDECE, the French intelligence service, reported some clues early in October and the CIA established overwhelming confirmation through aerial surveillance.

The result is history. Kennedy reacted with calm toughness and sent Dean Acheson abroad to alert our allies. France's President de Gaulle told Acheson it was unnecessary to show him photo-

graphs of the Soviet missiles "because obviously a great government like yours would not risk war for nothing." He assured Washington of French support. Some lesser allies suggested dismantling U.S. missile bases in Turkey to save Khrushchev's face. Several suspected what Moscow really sought was Western shambolism of Berlin. None of this happened. Faced by a U.S. naval blockade and the threat of holocaust, Khrushchev backed down.

### Quick Withdrawal

On Nov. 9, 1962, Kennedy told me he was "astonished" at the speed with which the Russians managed to pull their missiles out of Cuba but added that he couldn't understand why Khrushchev had gone there in the first place. If he had thought America wasn't going to fight in the heart of an area of its own vital interest (the President speculated), he surely must have assumed we weren't going to fight in Berlin.

Therefore, he asked: "Why didn't you go straight for Berlin?"

On Nov. 20, the President said in another conversation that he had learned much from the terrible episode. At the start, "you don't know whom to believe and whom to disbelieve. But I can do the job much better now."

The crisis produced several repercussions. Khrushchev sent a message to British Prime Minister Macmillan saying the West should not try to push Russia around on Berlin or make the mistake of thinking the Cuban showdown proved Moscow was "soft."

NATO endorsed Kennedy's desire to increase the alliance's conventional strength because Cuba had demonstrated that the use of such strength in a crisis area could force an adversary to be the first to explode nuclear weapons and thereby risk mass destruction.

### Mediterranean Move

The Russians vastly accelerated their naval building program and began to move persistently into the Mediterranean. This process coincided with dismantling of the U.S. missile sites in Turkey.

Washington promised to take no physical action against Cuba's regime and this in turn strengthened the hand of Latin American revolutionary movements for some time to come. De Gaulle decided he would never again allow France to be drawn into crises outside the European area and loosened French NATO ties.

The historical effect of the Cuban confrontation on Vietnam was indirect. Kennedy certainly didn't reduce American intervention; he souped it up. But the lesson of 1962 wasn't lost. Despite U.S. attacks on Hanoi, even while Kosygin was there, or bombings right up to China, and despite the U.S. blockade of Haiphong, Moscow and Peking reacted with calculated calm.

Both had seen in Cuba that the specter of nuclear war was too dangerous to contemplate. Ultimately, Cuba thus made the Vietnam crisis manageable.

I can see it now. They are preparing to take it out on the United States. I mean, the forthcoming victory of Richard Nixon. They will say that it shows that the country is irredeemable, that it proves that we are in a squalid state, incapable even of a lapse into decency. How they love it so. If truth be known, they really want Nixon to win because they find it easier to criticize America that way. If McGovern won, they would go into a sulk, because they wouldn't have Americans to kick around any more. At least not for a little while. But of course they'd come back to it.

The current favorite in the anti-American festival is Kurt Vonnegut Jr., the novelist who wrote "Slaughterhouse Five" and other wry books. He writes in a sort of idiomatic blank verse, and his message is really very simple. It is that war is evil, and people are inhuman, especially in America. His devices are rather orthodox: he juxtaposes the comfort of the wealthy and the powerful up against the tortures of the maimed and the neglected. Then he does things like dividing the world into "Winners" and "Losers," and saying things like "the fix is on" and "for this year's most famous—so it goes."

### An Example

He is a man of great wit and absolutely no humor. And in the current issue of Harper's Magazine, reviewing the Republican convention in Miami, he strikes the tuning fork for the phobias, coast to coast. He mocks the alleged piety of Nixon and his supporters and in particular of one Quaker theologian. He dwells lovingly on gallows humor. He is skilled in draining the humor out of a story by telling it deadpan, the way some people can tell you a Polish joke and make it sound merely crude, instead of crude plus something else.

Consider: [Art Buchwald] told our table about a column he had just written. The comical premise was that the Republican party had attracted so many

## Stress Is on 'Imitsch' In Bonn Campaign

By David Binder

BONN.—One of the words most used in West Germany's campaign for the federal election Nov. 19 is "image," borrowed from English and pronounced "imitsch" and the three chief candidates are struggling to live up to public relations projections drawn up for them.

He has other problems, too. His main campaign poster shows him with his mouth open in a hopeful pose and beneath the words: "Our Program for Governing—We Build Progress Upon Stability."

The slogan is criticized as weak because it focuses on the abstract concept of "stability."

### Youth Not Stressed

Another criticism came from a Social Democratic cabinet member, who said: "They have made an old man out of him when they should be building on his youth. He's 10 years younger than the chancellor."

Mr. Brandt carried his image into his recent party convention with an appeal for "compassion" against the English word.

He cited John F. and Robert F. Kennedy as models and urged: "Have the courage to show this kind of sympathy. Have the courage to be merciful. Have the courage to attend your neighbor. Recall these old buried values. Find your way back to yourselves."

### Missionary Strain

To the dismay of his opponents and even some of his admirers, this missionary strain in Mr. Brandt's speeches has found a surprisingly strong response in the population as the election approaches.

Skeptics at the Dortmund party convention made remarks like "Saint Willy," and "Preacher Willy."

"It's getting so that he can tell you the worst nonsense and still be believed," said a conservative journalist who likes Mr. Brandt personally.

Eins Roderich Schneider, a political commentator closely associated with the Free Democratic party, noted that the Chancellor's rally in Dortmund "ended with the Deutschland."

"It was played by a mild-mannered band. We all had to stand up, of course, and sing 'Deutschland Über Alles,' and tears came to many eyes. That was unthinkable for the Social Democrats a few years back."

Mr. Schneider noted also the heavy emphasis in Mr. Brandt's recent speeches on "the state."

In Dortmund, he declared: "In this republic, dear friends, is our state." The party bulletins there carried a margin stripe of black, red and gold, the national colors, in contrast to earlier years when the Socialist red was favored.

### Problems for Barzel

His rival for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel, is evidently having more difficulty handing his assigned image as a "dynamic" modern manager.

Although nearly everyone who has personally dealt with him speaks of Mr. Barzel as a "good scout," a man who does what he says, or "an excellent technician," his public reputation is difficult.

His campaign poster shows him with his hand on his chin, and the slogan: "Let Reason Rule."

The Free Democrats are counting on at least 7 percent of the vote; they polled 5.8 percent in 1969.

## De Profundis

By William F. Buckley Jr.

and weaknesses of other human beings, except that they were, as a lot, a good deal more arrogant than the Republicans. They had fire in their bellies, that hot ideological fire that says: we're going to change America and you, boy, are going to ride in the tumbrel to execution square, and we're going to enjoy your suffering. There was a good deal of that in the McGovern convention, not much in the Republican convention, which was mostly dull, accepting the course of events, which was clearly: four more years of Nixon, the good that means, and the bad that means.

But the Vonneguts have had it with America. One wonders: Was it Vietnam that did it to them? But in fact Kurt Vonnegut's big book is about the bombing of Dresden, not Hanau; and that was an operation undertaken by people like Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle, whole encyclopedias before Vietnam which, a little carelessly, Vonnegut and the others now use as the principal crutch for their anti-Americanism. Nixon, of course, is the perfect complementarity figure: Nixon/Vietnam goes down better than Churchill/Dresden. But it doesn't matter really. They will find reasons to say that Americans is intolerable, and they will say it quite deafeningly in the weeks to come.

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**Pound Plunges to a Record Low**

By Michael Stern  
LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The sun took the unusual step of denying speculation that the floating pound would be forced to an historically low parity of only \$2.26 but the movement was ignored in the foreign exchange markets, where again lost ground and fell down 1.6 cents at \$2.34.

**Treasury Denies Report on Parity**

In Paris last week, it picked up credibility this week when the prestigious West German Economic Institute said in statement that the pound was overvalued.

Alarmed over the influence of the speculation, which was caus-

ing daily drops in the price of the pound, the Treasury broke its usual silence on foreign exchange market movements. At 11:30 a.m. it issued a terse statement: "Suggestions that the pound will be repegged at \$2.26 are without foundation."

Prices on the London Stock Exchange shrugged off the pound's continued weakness and staged a modest rally following earlier dullness.

**Profit Plummets 73 Percent At Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Union**

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. said today that profit attributable to Dunlop-Pirelli Union companies plunged 72.5 percent in the first half, to £660,000 from £2.4 million a year earlier.

Dunlop said that while Pirelli losses do not fall directly on Dunlop Holdings, a special arrangement to this effect was agreed on last year, they have become a matter of increasing concern.

The British company said a special team was being carried out by the parent companies of the union on the future prospects of the Italian operations and their consequences.

**Dunlop's Profit**

Dunlop said profit attributable to Dunlop Holdings shareholders in the half year ended June 30 was £5.6 million, up slightly from £5.4 million a year earlier. Sales rose to £306 million from £288 million.

The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 3 1/3 pence, but said it should not be assumed that the final dividend will be maintained. Last year's total payment was 5 1/8 pence.

That statement, with the only marginal improvement in earnings, caused Dunlop stock to drop to a 1972 low of 115 1/2 pence in after-hours dealing on the London Stock Exchange, down from 132 pence at the close yesterday.

In Rome, Leopoldo Pirelli, president of Industrie Pirelli SpA, said today that the company does not intend to dismiss any workers, as it has solved its short-term overemployment through temporary layoffs. He did not say how long the layoffs would be enforced.

In an interview published in the weekly *L'Espresso*, Mr. Pirelli said his company "isn't in a crisis." However, he noted, "like

Japan Index Rises

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index (1965 equals 100) was 254.4 in September, up 0.4 percent from August and up 9.5 percent from a year earlier.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today. Officials attributed the rise to increased output of construction material, machinery, coal and petroleum products.

Today's Previews  
10 per cent. 2,3442 2,3805  
Mr. (A) 44.12-14 44.12-14  
Mr. (A) 38.00-02 38.00-02  
Stock market 3,208 3,208  
Mr. 6,9040-96 6,9030-96  
do. 26.76-80 26.72-82  
r. (A) 5.04-04 5.04-04  
r. (A) 2,2340-42 2,2340-42  
der. 2,2340-46 2,2340-46  
per pound. 4.20 4.20  
..... 55.10-30 55.10-30  
to 53.41-47 53.41-47  
to 53.41-47 53.41-47  
trom... 4.7473-83 4.7465-70  
france... 3,2970-75 3,2923-77  
..... 301.10 301.15  
Pre. B: Commercial.

**Dollar Selling Said Heavy on Tokyo Market****Exchange Curb Rumor Ends Three-Day Lull**

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Heavy selling of dollars resumed on the foreign exchange market today, after a three-day lull, following reports that exchange controls may be tightened again.

The market was also reacting unfavorably to slow progress in implementation of the government's yen-defense program adopted last week.

Traders were stepping up conclusion of contracts and shipment of goods to export as much as possible in case of a yen revaluation.

Foreign shippers were actively preparing their long-term debts to Japanese shipyards to avoid the risk of another revaluation.

A fresh wave of selling followed local press reports that the monetary authorities are looking for ways of preventing the inflow of dollars through the channel.

**Bank Intervention**

The Bank of Japan was believed to have bought over \$100 million to support the dollar at the intervention point of 301.10 yen. Forward dollar rates remained at a low level. April delivery was quoted at around 280 yen, which would represent a revaluation of 10 percent from the present 308 central rate.

Local banking sources believe the possibility is increasing of the yen being revalued soon after the general elections, expected early in December.

**Tariff Cuts**

News that the Finance Ministry late yesterday announced a plan for 20 percent across-the-board cuts in import tariffs on 1,885 items as part of the program to avert another revaluation had little impact.

The plan is expected to be approved by the cabinet tomorrow for presentation to parliament. If approved, as expected, by mid-November, it will be enforced about two weeks later.

The plan covers nearly 70 percent of total Japanese imports and is likely to increase imports by between \$200 million and \$300 million annually, the ministry said.

**Major Plus Factors in Exports**

During the summer include shipments of grain to the Soviet Union and of auto components to assembly plants in Canada. Imports rose during the quarter chiefly because of increased buying of crude oil and also iron and steel building materials and textiles.

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The main items on the list for tariff cuts include automobiles, electric home appliances, cameras, and liquor, the ministry said. The list covers most industrial goods and processed agricultural products imported by Japan.

Japan will also apply quantitative cuts on exports of cassette tape recorders to Western Europe and ball bearings to Britain as of next month, a ministry spokesman said today.

This will be formally decided at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

**EEC Skeptical**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—EEC officials today welcomed Japan's plan to cut tariffs on two-thirds of its foreign imports but expressed skepticism that the move would do much to resolve the EEC's trade problems with the Japanese.

In addition to an unchanged 3 1/2-zen cash dividend Kao is making a 2.5 percent free stock issue.

**Profit Rises 21% at Hitachi**

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd. profit rose 20.6 percent on a sales increase of 8.7 percent in the half year ended Sept. 30, the electrical appliances producer reported today.

Hitachi's parent-company profit was 12.9 billion yen (\$1.9 million), up from 10.7 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose to 42.1 billion yen from 39.2 billion yen.

The company declared an unchanged 3-zen dividend.

Officials said the higher results were due to increased demand for color television sets, air conditioners and elevators.

In another report, Kao Soap Co. said profit rose 37 percent in the Sept. 30 first half.

It said profit was 1.1 billion yen up from 802 million yen in the same period a year earlier, while sales were 40.7 billion yen up from 31.5 billion yen.

In addition to an unchanged 3 1/2-zen cash dividend Kao is making a 2.5 percent free stock issue.

**Company Reports****American Express**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Profits (millions)... 324.2 286.5  
Per Share ..... 0.51 0.42

Nine Months Profits (millions)... 89.2 72.5  
Per Share ..... 1.25 1.02

**Consolidated Foods**

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 477.7 430.8  
Profits (millions)... 19.7 18.23  
Per Share ..... 0.72 0.66

\*Restated.

**Greyhound**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 783.6 716.6  
Profits (millions)... 27.1 26.8  
Per Share ..... 0.64 0.67

\*Restated.

**Standard Brands**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 2,139.3 2,137.7  
Profits (millions)... 51.84 52.51  
Per Share ..... 1.24 1.33

**Inland Steel**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 267.3 268.0  
Profits (millions)... 11.47 —  
Per Share ..... 0.63 0.22

\*Nine Months.

**Texaco**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 1,086.4 971.7  
Profits (millions)... 46.81 34.02  
Per Share ..... 2.56 1.65

**Liggett & Myers**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 188.8 205.5  
Profits (millions)... 8.15 11.75  
Per Share ..... 0.95 1.40

\*Nine Months.

**Union Pacific**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 2,300.2 2,055.0  
Profits (millions)... 207.4 218.2  
Per Share ..... 0.76 0.80

**Marathon Oil**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 337.1 285.0  
Profits (millions)... 22.64 23.15  
Per Share ..... 0.75 0.78

\*Nine Months.

**JAL**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 933.1 886.99  
Profits (millions)... 55.44 68.06  
Per Share ..... 1.85 2.23

\*Nine Months.

**Niagara Mohawk Power**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 153.7 120.3  
Profits (millions)... 12.67 8.21  
Per Share ..... 0.31 0.19

\*Nine Months.

**White Motor**

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 226.9 193.4  
Profits (millions)... 1.02 5.55  
Per Share ..... 0.09 0.24

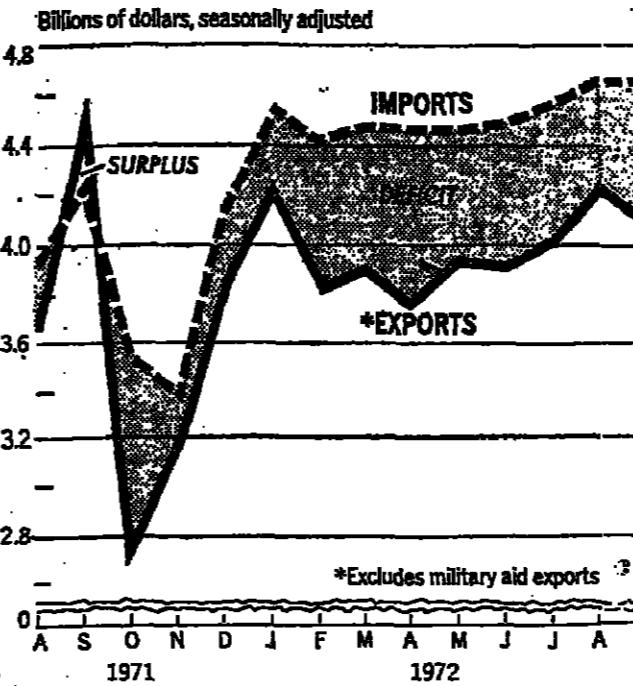
\*Indicated.

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Banque de Commerce et de Financement  
Av. Ruschonnet 57, 1012/2025/41  
Lausanne/Switzerland  
Investment department

**UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted

**Stock Prices Seesaw As Volume Increases**

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger's public confirmation of significant progress in the negotiations for peace in Vietnam produced the market behaved as if the whole matter were anti-climactic, leaving investors to wonder whether the long-awaited "peace rally" had come and gone in a matter of minutes.

In yet another demonstration of the extraordinary sensitivity of New York Stock Exchange prices to developments on the war front, a wave of buying rolled into the market as soon as Mr. Kissinger's remark that "peace is at hand" was printed on newswires shortly after noon.

But the upsurge lasted less than an hour, indicating that perhaps some of the reality of peace in Southeast Asia already has been discounted in share prices. For two weeks the market has been reacting to virtually every move made by Mr. Kissinger.

At 12:30 p.m. the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.68 and by 1 p.m. its gain had been stretched to 6.22. From there it was all downhill, and the Dow closed with a loss of 0.82 at 590.56.

In reality the market's performance was somewhat better than the widely-watched Dow indicated. For instance, the NYSE price index finished with a gain of 0.07 to 28.89. Advances topped declines, 549 against 350. Turnover was 3.93 million shares, compared with 3.20 million yesterday.

Champion Home Builders, the day's volume leader, edged up 1.4 to 14.

On the bond market corporate bonds gained 3-8 to 1-2 point, but backed off as trading activity died down.

In the government sector, the market managed to hold most of its gains and intermediate coupons closed up 2-32 to 3-32. Longer bonds posted gains at 1-8 and 302 closed lower.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****United Won't Buy Concorde**

in the year-earlier period, the office reported.

September exports totaled 12.11

billion DM, up from 11.36 billion marks in August and 11.7 billion DM a year ago.

Imports totaled 10.49 billion marks up from 10.04 billion DM in August and 9.78 billion in September 1971.

Major plus factors in exports

during the summer include ship-

ments of grain to the Soviet

Union and of auto components to

assembly plants

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading																															
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$		1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$											
Stk.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Stk.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Stk.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Stk.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg.				
98	64½	Abril	10	157	29	75	74½	74½	14	157	29	75	74½	14	102	14	21	156	156	156	156	102	14	21	156	156	156	156			
101	13½	AcmeClev	10	42	21	25	157	157	14	42	21	25	157	14	102	10	262	26	25	25	102	10	262	26	25	25	102				
102	23	AcmeMkt	10	65	10	262	26	25	25	10	65	10	262	25	102	10	262	26	25	25	102	10	262	26	25	25	102				
103	12	AcmeMkt	10	70	10	262	26	25	25	10	70	10	262	25	102	10	262	26	25	25	102	10	262	26	25	25	102				
104	7½	Ad Mills	20	43	44	157	157	14	43	44	157	157	14	102	19	45½	37	37	37	102	19	45½	37	37	37	102					
105	31½	Addresso	20	163	19	45½	37	37	37	19	45½	37	37	37	102	19	45½	37	37	37	102	19	45½	37	37	37	102				
106	7½	Admira	20	62	9	167	167	16	62	9	167	167	16	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102					
107	37½	Admiral's	148	724	11	64½	65	65	65	20	35½	36	36	36	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102				
108	47½	Admiral's	20	475	37½	37	37	37	20	35½	36	36	36	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102	20	35½	36	36	36	102					
109	72	Acquir	20	213	35	175	175	175	175	20	35	175	175	175	175	102	20	35	175	175	175	175	102	20	35	175	175	175	175		
110	64	Academ Inc	20	267	8	8	7½	8	14	27	12	25	25	14	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
111	51½	Academy	20	111	22	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
112	23½	Academy	20	22	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
113	25½	Academy	20	21	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
114	21½	Academy	20	20	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
115	17½	Academy	20	19	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
116	15½	Academy	20	18	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
117	13½	Academy	20	17	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
118	11½	Academy	20	16	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
119	9½	Academy	20	15	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
120	7½	Academy	20	14	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
121	5½	Academy	20	13	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
122	4½	Academy	20	12	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
123	3½	Academy	20	11	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
124	2½	Academy	20	10	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
125	1½	Academy	20	9	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
126	1	Academy	20	8	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27
127	—	Academy	20	7	18	175	175	175	175	20	27	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	102	20	27	27	27	27	102	20				









BLONDIE

**BOOKS****THE GREAT AMERICAN ICE CREAM BOOK**

By Paul Dickson. Atheneum. 206 pp. Illustrated. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Robert Lasson

BEFORE Mike Nichols made it, he was a waiter at Howard Johnson's. Everybody who came in asked, "What kind of ice cream do you have?" and he had to rattle off the entire Johnsonian litany. Hundreds of times a day. One hectic afternoon someone asked the fatal question and Mike went to pieces. "Chicken," he thought.

Chicken may be the only ice cream flavor that's never been actually tried. Real ones include tangerine, sunflower. Here Comes the Fudge, pumpkin-lacquer, bubble gum and an abomination called the Chili Con Carne Good Humor.

Dickson talks knowingly. Haagen Dazs, Freydrich's, Bassett's in Philadelphia, Wil Wright's in Los Angeles, other emporia coast to coast, own favorite: Deering Ice Cream Shops, identified only as "a northeastern chain." He produced a fun book that's his own delight in the nut ambrosia. But there are shortcomings.

While Dickson goes into detail on cone evolution, very sketchy on sprinkles, "limmers" as they are called elsewhere.

He is also weak on regional nomenclature. For example, a delicious formulation of ice flavoring and ice cream is in New York as a milk shake called a "trappe" in Boston Providence, for reasons I'm sure I want to know. It's called "cabinet," and you buy it in "spas."

We have space for just a few of the rum raisins in this heady mix:

In the 1800s, some communities had laws prohibiting the sale of sodas on Sunday. Some early genius formulated a "sodless soda"—the sundae—that satisfied both customers and God.

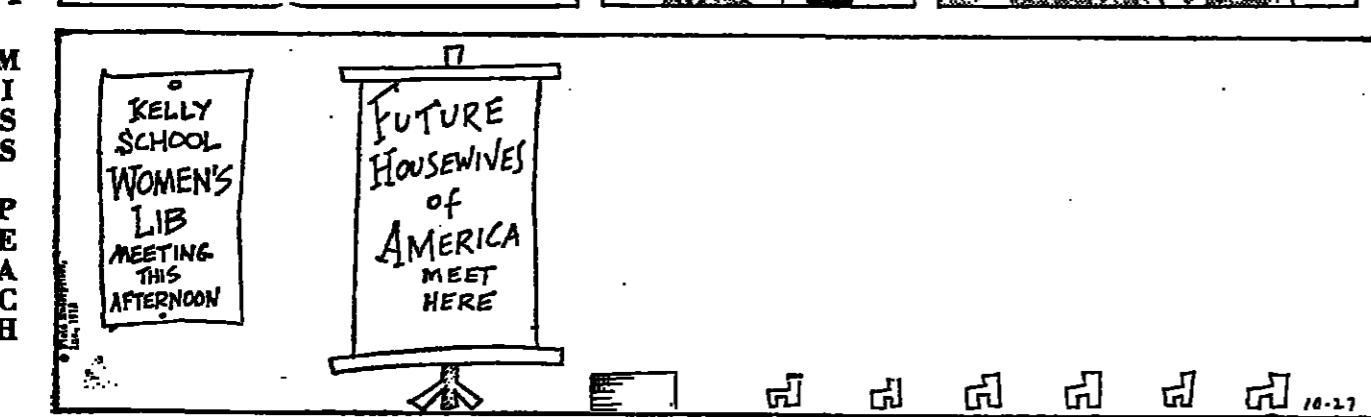
In 1946 the ice-cream industry looked forward to a billion-gallon year, and in prose used only by aging Con I ministers, political nominals and trade journals, The Ice Cream Review exulted:

"It can be done. It will be done. Let us go up and possess this billion-gallon land... True, you will profit in dollars and cents by making a success of this crusade, your crusade. But you will get an equal or even greater degree of satisfaction by having the public enjoy and benefit from the use of more and still more ice cream. Milk in its finest form."

In 1967 Fidel Castro boasted that his nation would soon produce more flavors than America. Cuba then had 26 and would eventually "put the U.S. to shame with 42." This produced a call from Irv Robbins, who made it perfectly clear that Baskin-Robbins alone had a repertoire of over 290 flavors. Put that in your teeth by page 5.

(\*) By some uncanny phallogocentric coincidence, this is precisely the term that excitable Sci-fi luncheonette used to yell at us kids when we clamored service: "Sharab arreddy!"

Robert Lasson worked in a commercial ice cream factory, has eaten the stuff from creamery at Penn State to Gurdelli Square in San Francisco. © The New York Times



EVENTS MOVE SWIFTLY ON PIER EIGHT...

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## Won't Aid '76 Games

## CAA Withdraws from Olympic Unit

By Joseph Durso

YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A standing dispute in amateur sports broke into revolt yesterday at the National Collegiate Association withdrawal from the United States Olympic association—which has almost a third of American track-and-field Olympians at its generation—said it took its 700 member colleges to help raise money for the 1976 games. And it's going to set up a committee to review the U.S. Olympic

association—which has the troubles in Munich at the '72 Games are only the latest example of the continuous, countless bunglings of the USOC," said Samuel E. Barnes, secretary-treasurer of the college group. "We have had enough."

The decision to withdraw was voted by 17 of the 18 members of the NCAA Council at its fall meeting in Knoxville, Tenn. It grew from a rivalry that for most of the last 10 years has embroiled the colleges and other groups, chiefly the Amateur Athletic Union, over representation in Olympic matters.

## Impact Isn't Clear

Its impact on the selection and training of future Olympic teams—especially in track and field, swimming and wrestling—was not clear. But the NCAA said it was not asking the United States to quit the Games and it left it up to the coaches and athletes "to determine within their own conscience" how they might take part.

"I don't think they have in mind barring the college athletes," said Arthur Lenz, executive director of the Olympic Committee. "But their route to the pre-Olympic trials would be made much more difficult by the withdrawal of expense money."

The NCAA is the largest single group in this country's major sports at the Olympic Games.

## Jockeying Blamed

In Philadelphia, John B. Kell Jr., president of the AAU, placed the blame on the jockeying for position by various groups within the Olympic committee and singled out Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA.

"Walter Byers would like to be czar of all amateur sport in this country," Kell asserted, "and has been frustrated in this attempt. The majority of members of the Olympic committee have seen fit to resist domination by the NCAA."

Both Byers and Barnes, though, insisted that the decision transcended the dispute that has embittered relations between the college group and the AAU since 1965—when representation on the Olympic committee was changed in favor of the AAU and other "independent" bodies.

"It's become apparent," Byers said, "that the Olympic committee doesn't want the colleges or high schools as members. And, obviously, we didn't want to be members because we've lost all respect for the USOC."

son, whose Reds have one of the last three series, beat Bill Virdon for managerial in the Associated Press Anderson polled 271 1/2 for Virdon. Gene of Montreal was a third in the balloting.

**PARKIN ENTERTAINMENTS**

JEWELS - THEATRE - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

**MITAGE** MATINEES: FRENCH VERSION  
CH-ELYSÉES LATE NIGHT SHOWS ENGLISH VERSION

225/10/59

**WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS PRESENT**

**Bedknobs & Broomsticks**

TECHNICOLOR

Atlanta 118 (Hudson St., Trapp 20), Seattle 118 (Maywood 25, Bricker 25).

Los Angeles 112 (West St., Chamberlain 21, Houston 107 (D. Smith 22, Martin 22).

Montreal 109 (Abdul-Jabbar 25, Robertson 21, Buffalo 22 (D. Smith 22, McAdoo 16).

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Cleveland 112 (Carr

**Observer****Late in the Day**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—Scene: The heart of home. Two of America's most typical people are rocking, procastinating and listening to their arteries harden.

"George?"

"Yes Martha?"

"You still alive, George?"

"You betcha, Martha. A little numb, maybe. But still alive."

"I was wondering, George." "Good girl!"

"I was wondering if it's true that you don't care—don't care—don't care—don't care—Baker at all about the Watergate burglary—don't care about the awful dirty business of sabotage that those Republicans have been up to."

"Of course, it's true. You read it in the papers, didn't you? It just doesn't make any difference with me, Martha. My sensitivity is not offended."

The rocked for a long time and thought about all the important messages for which television shows had paused in their lifetimes.

"George?"

"I told you I didn't care, didn't I, Martha?"

"But why, George? Why don't you care? Burglary—sabotage—you used to care about things like that, George."

George rocked a long time and tried to recall a time when he had cared, but couldn't.

"Martha," he said at last, "do I get offended when some salesman comes on the television with an important message and lies to me about the miracles his goods can perform?"

"Of course not, George. Nobody gets offended about things like that."

"Do I care, Martha, when the federal police get their grand juries to lean on people who disagree with the government?"

"\*\*\*"

"Of course not, George, but—Is my sensitivity offended. Martha, when the Congress passes

out the tax breaks and it turns out that the people who get them are the people who can afford to hire the kind of lawyers who have friends in Congress?"

"Land o' Goshen, George. That's just the American system."

"Do I care when the National Guard shoots a few college students?"

"Well, naturally, George, you wouldn't want to be on the side of any troublemakers, but bur-

gey—"

"Martha, have you ever known me to be offended because Congresses and Presidents of the United States have been using my money to make military dictatorship the most common form of government in the world today?"

"Naturally not, George. But in the struggle against all the jams which we have to wage, only a crackpot would be offended by that."

\*\*\*

"That's right, Martha. And that's why I don't care that we have blown the bejeebers out of those miserable Vietnamese. You haven't seen me sitting around with my sensitivity offended about napalm, have you, Martha?"

"Of course not, George. You have supported the Presidents with patriotic callousness in all their many difficult decisions."

"All right," said George, "then tell me this: if I don't care about constant public mendacity, about government abuse of individual citizens about corruption in Congress, about shooting the unarmed, about financing totalitarianism or about official murder committed against a backward country, why in heaven's name do you expect me to care about a little burglary and sabotage among politicians?"

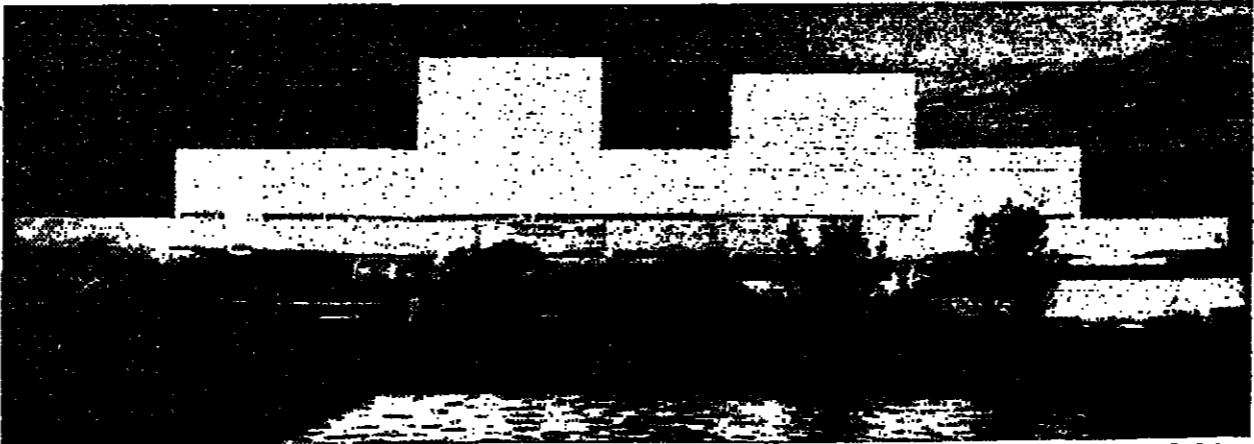
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"Well, that's what I figured," said Martha, "but I just wanted to make sure."

They rocked, and George dozed and dreamed of the old days when they said the toothpaste was better because it had GL-70 in it. He woke with a start and said to Martha, "You don't care, do you, Martha?"

"Care?" Martha repeated.

"About what, George?"



The two stage towers of the 72-million mark theater in Darmstadt.

By David Stevens

**DARMSTADT,** West Germany (HT).—Tradition and innovation are bedfellows in the \$16-million double theater that has just been opened in this city, and with the theater everywhere wide open to the winds of change, only time will tell whether the two can live together.

If it were not for tradition, there might very well be no theater here at all. In any other country, the idea of spending 72 million marks to build a theater and allotting 14 million marks as a subsidy for the first season, in a city of less than 150,000 people, would be all but unthinkable.

But state theater in Germany is a direct descendant of court theater, and Darmstadt—as a former capital of the state of Hesse and various dynastic amalgams—is one of three cities where the modern state of Hesse maintains a State Theater. The others being Wiesbaden and Kassel. State and city shared the cost of the theater, as they do for the annual subsidy—about 51 percent state and 49 municipal.

Yet here, the only cause for surprise might be that it took Darmstadt so long to replace its war-destroyed theater—something that has been long since done in other German cities of comparable or larger size. The tradition has been kept alive since the war with performances in the Orangerie, an auditorium far from the center of town that might be suitable for a medium-sized high school.

But tradition is a double-edged sword. It provides the economic basis and imposes the limitations of society. Darmstadt is a small and conservative city and, as elsewhere, there is a tendency for the solid taxpaying burghers to regard the theater as "our" theater.

How to balance tradition with the need for updating is the problem of the theater's intendant, or general manager, who is 34-year-old Günther Beelitz, the head of a team of serious musicians and theater people, most of them about the same age.

As a sign of what they are trying to do, the season's first "Dance Theater Evening" last Sunday offered three of Bohner's ballets—"Number Ballet" to music by Eric Satie, a version of "Présence" to a score by the late Bernd Alois Zimmermann, depicting imaginary encounters by three literary characters—

**Tradition and Innovation in A German City**

there was no gala opening, but a month of opera, theater and dance performances, with the emphasis on the theater being a public place open to all. A campaign in the schools has increased youth subscriptions by 40 percent.

In opera, there was the inevitable "Piedieio" and a production of "Così Fan Tutte" that is intended as the first of a complete cycle of major Mozart operas.

In theater, innovation took over in the first performances of works commissioned for the occasion, and the first German performance of a contemporary English play.

But it is perhaps in the field of dance that the organization of the new Darmstadt Staatstheater has taken the boldest step. Darmstadt has a venerable operatic and theatrical background, but none at all in dance, which only since the war has been making itself felt in Germany as a discipline worthy of the state theaters.

The Darmstadt theater has hired Gerhard Bonner, a young dancer-choreographer who has made something of a name for himself in Berlin, and he in turn has engaged a troupe of 12 soloists who share his ideas about modern dance theater. No corps de ballet or any of the other trappings that go with 19th-century ballet. Just a baker's dozen of young dancers living and working in the present.

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and "Lillith," an intensely dramatic, if somewhat long-winded, portrayal of the disruptive effect on a family of a demands figure. The program promised more than it delivered, but a capacity audience responded wholeheartedly to an atmosphere of vitality and creativity.

Tradition and innovation are side by side in the theater building itself, too. It is like so many other new German theaters, built with the latest technical innovations, but totally traditional in concept.

Both the large theater, with about 1,000 seats, and the small one, with about 500, have standard proscenium stages, and there is a combination rehearsal-workshop stage in the bowels of the complex. But in both auditoriums the proscenium area is very flexible; the seats are steeply raked and close to the stage for superior vision; a net-like ceiling in each hall hides adjustable lighting and acoustical equipment; each stage has a full battery of side, rear and revolving stages and stage elevators; the working areas for scenic construction and the like are immense and on one level. Patrons can park in a 400-place garage (no charge) and walk up to the theaters, where they can deposit their coats in individual lockers (50 pfennigs).

But there are technical problems, too, for the construction was long under way before the theater's present leaders were able to take a hand in the planning, and the result is a somewhat painful breaking-in period.

But the stress between tradition and innovation can be productive and sometimes startling. A little more than 40 years ago Darmstadt had a young and gifted crew running opera and theater here—the intendant was Carl Ebert, the music director Karl Böhm, and the chief administrator Rudolf Bing. All went on to greater things, but they left their mark in Darmstadt.

Böhm conducted one of the earliest productions of Berg's "Wozzeck" and according to one anecdote, Bing, standing behind the box office wicket, was spat on by an enraged patron whose ears had been offended by this artistic effrontry.

**PEOPLE: Richard M. Nixon: His Teacher's View**

Blanche Burum, a fifth-grade teacher credited by President Nixon on Wednesday with stimulating his interest in world affairs, says she remembers the President as a "deep little thinker" and "hard worker" during his school days.

"It seems now that I should have recognized that he'd be President one day," said Miss Burum, now 63, who taught Nixon's fifth-grade class in East Whittier, Calif. "I remember him as a good little student... he came right in and got to work. He was a deep little thinker."

Nixon, in a radio speech, singled out Miss Burum, who lives in Dinuba, Calif., as an example of a talented, dedicated teacher who stirred his interest in history and geography, an interest he said helped bring about his recent trip to China and Russia.

"Although she will probably never appear in the history books," he said, "you might say Miss Blanche Burum was one of the people responsible for my trips to Russia and China and the new beginnings for peace they have helped usher in."

"As I remember him as a little boy, he was especially interested in history," Miss Burum said. "As I remember him, he was always interested in the history of early Americans.... I think he was especially interested in geography."

Miss Burum said she hasn't seen Nixon since he made a campaign stop in Dinuba—in central California—during his race for the U.S. Senate in 1956. But she added he's written to her also referred to her before, when he spoke to a fifth-grade class touring the White House.

Melbourne police withdrew charges yesterday against British pop singer Joe Cocker. They also withdrew charges against Cocker's road manager Keith Douglas Robertson, and Eileen Weaver and Eileen Webster, members of the Cocker troupe. The Melbourne city court was told that since the charges were adjourned last week, Cocker had agreed to leave the country. He left last Saturday. Cocker and the others had been charged with assault and indecent language in a public place.

When motorist Daniel Callinan sneezed his false teeth fell out and as he grabbed for them his

car struck a wall, he told a court in Oxford, England. A court was not convinced, however, and fined him £80 for drink driving and driving with much alcohol in his blood.

**BORN:** To the former sisters, Assunta, Maria and Gherita, two girls, and a boy the same day. All three and all three mothers reported in excellent condition their homes in Capistrano.

**Lawrence Foster** conducted a bandaged hand—a red dog—when Britain's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra played a concert at New Jersey's Rutgers University. We night. Foster was hit by a dog when he left a private room in New York City concert, a spokesman said. The orchestra's "Tragie Overture" was a success.

**Met Painting Bring \$547,500 At N.Y. Auction**

**NEW YORK, Oct. 26:** Eighty-two works of art from the Metropolitan's collection were auctioned last night at Sotheby Parke-Bernet York, for a total of \$542,500.

The Metropolitan brought a total of \$347,500 more than the estimates. Two Metropolitan paintings, an Odilon Redon "Claude Monet" and a Diego Velázquez "Portrait of a Man in a Frock Coat," were sold for \$100,000 respectively. The Metropolitan's only work sold to the public was a painting of "The Metropolis in the Morning" by Gustav Klimt.

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Several records were among them those for a painting by Nicholas de Stael (\$270,000), Ernst Ernst (\$64,000); Ben Shahn (\$50,000) and for drawings by Vincent Van Gogh (\$340,000).

The top price of \$465 paid by an anonymous bidder for a Diego Velázquez painting of "Las Meninas" painted a about 1616.

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Concordia, a 5-story, 6,000-square-foot studio, private shower, sauna, phone service included. Asking price: \$125,000.

**PARIS AND SUBURBS**

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